

LABOR CLARION

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Green Files Vigorous Protest Against Passage Of New Bill by Vinson

The American Federation of Labor has expressed unalterable opposition to the substitute bill which Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia proposes to bring out on the floor of the House of Representatives as a substitute for his original "cooling-off" bill.

President William Green sent a letter to all members of Congress informing them why the American Federation of Labor is against the Vinson bill. It said, in part:

"We appeal to you in the name and in behalf of the American Federation of Labor to vote against the Vinson Substitute for H. R. 4139.

A.F.L. Co-operation

"The American Federation of Labor favored and supported the creation of the National Defense Mediation Board. We have staunchly defended it, and co-operated fully with the members of the Board, as it is now constituted, in the consideration and disposal of vexing, industrial problems. In addition, we pledged to the Government our wholehearted support in the origination and completion of the national defense program. We are redeeming our pledge and carrying out our promise. As evidence of this fact, may we point out that in naval and shipbuilding projects where thousands of American Federation of Labor members are employed, construction is definitely ahead of schedule. * * *

Involuntary Servitude

"The Vinson measure provides for the substitution of compulsory for voluntary service. Such legislation would be in direct contradiction to the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which prohibits involuntary servitude, and to our democratic processes. It would impose involuntary servitude through the creation of a so-called 'cooling-off' period, and compulsory arbitration.

"First of all, the Vinson proposal provides for the creation of a Board by statute. That feature of the proposal is highly objectionable.

Smacks of Dictatorship

"Secondly, Section 3 of the bill empowers the chairman to determine 'when any labor dispute substantially affects the national defense and cannot be expeditiously adjusted by other agencies of the government,' etc. This section of the Act would practically destroy the functions of the mediation section of the Department of Labor. It is inconceivable and it is unthinkable that Congress would clothe the chairman of a mediation board with such broad, and practically unlimited, power. It smacks of dictatorship.

"Section 5 provides for arbitration which in effect would be compulsory in character.

Affects Norris-La Guardia Act

"Another section of the bill provides for the practical repeal of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. It confers upon the Board created in the Vinson proposal authority to go into court, secure an order or an injunction requiring and compelling parties to a labor dispute to do what the Board decides should be done, and specifically states that in the pursuit of such a policy on the part of the Board the Norris-LaGuardia Act would not apply. * * *

STATE FAIR POSTPONED

The annual California State Fair is to be held at Sacramento August 29 through September 7.

LABOR CONVENTIONS IN JULY

The following conventions of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are scheduled for this month: Washington State Federation of Labor, at Spokane, opening July 14th; International Union of Stove Mounters, 15th; International Union of Stereotypers and Electrotypers, at Denver, 21st; National Brotherhood of Operative Plasterers, at Buffalo.

LONGSHOREMEN ELECTION

Longshoremen in Tacoma, Port Angeles and Anacortes—the three Pacific Coast ports in which the A. F. of L.'s International Longshoremen's Association is dominant—were to vote this week on whether the A.F.L. union or the C.I.O. union should be their bargaining agent. At present, the C.I.O. union is the bargaining agent in all Pacific Coast ports under a 1938 Board ruling, which recently was rescinded to allow bargaining autonomy for the three ports.

Johnson Registers Opposition

The Senate naval committee approved a revised House measure last week which would permit the navy to set up a secret police force of 330 men to guard against threatened sabotage, espionage or other subversive activities in naval establishments, but reduced funds for it from \$1,500,000 to \$1,000,000 yearly. Senator Hiram Johnson of California registered opposition to the measure.

Local Hotel Employees To Continue Negotiations

Threat of an immediate strike of hotel unions in San Francisco was averted Monday night when the contract between the workers and the twenty-seven major hotels affected, which was to have expired at midnight, was extended forty-five days. During this time negotiations will continue in an effort to iron out differences.

Agreement on the extension was reached at a conference between representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council's executive committee and the Hotel Employers' Association. The conference followed a meeting between the Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders and the Council's executive committee at which it was decided to ask for the extension.

Commission Bars Merger To Save Workers' Jobs

To protect rail workers from loss of employment, the Interstate Commerce Commission has denied an application by the Colorado & Southern Railway to lease the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway and the Wichita Valley Railway, having nearly 1800 miles of railroad in Texas.

Reversing a decision by its own Division 4, the Commission ruled that while the consolidated operations might save upwards of \$235,000 a year, the position of displaced railroad workers would be "uncertain," thereby raising serious questions under a section of the Transportation Act of 1940 which requires that considerations of affected employees be one of the guiding factors in deciding proposals for consolidations and lease arrangements.

"Whenever railroad expert labor is compelled to readjust and adapt itself to another industry, there is substantial loss to the individuals and to the general public," the majority opinion said.

Rumor of Request to Congress for National Emergency Declaration

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington last Saturday, the Administration was reported reliably to have decided to ask Congress for a formal declaration of a national emergency to give President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief, a free hand in defense moves. The "A.P." dispatch continued:

"The War Department was said by informed sources to have urged such a declaration, which would permit indefinite retention in service of the selective service trainees, as well as the national guard and reserve officers.

More Power for President

"Officials noted it likewise would lift restrictions on the President's power to order troops to points outside the western hemisphere.

"Such a declaration by Congress would give the chief executive various other powers lacking under the national emergency proclamation, which the President issued without formal concurrence of Congress.

"Under the Selective Service Act, drafted men may be kept in uniform beyond a year only when Congress declares that the national interest is in peril.

"Like the guardsmen, selectees may not now be sent outside American possessions and the western hemisphere under existing statutes.

"In connection with the reported Administration plan, congressional sources disclosed that Secretary of War Stimson has requested a conference with legislative leaders to discuss the matter. * * *

Roosevelt Approval Hinted

"Although this indicated the chief executive had approved the proposal, some influential legislators forecast that the request would precipitate a spirited controversy in Congress.

Opponents of such a step will contend that it would be a virtual declaration of war, one legislator said.

"It was pointed out, however, it would require a formal declaration of war by Congress before more than 900,000 men could be held in the armed forces at any one time under the selective service law."

Living Costs to Rise

Federal Price Control Administrator Leon Henderson warned this week that a general increase in the cost of living could be expected soon, but promised that every effort would be made to keep prices in line.

Henderson explained that the nation could expect the present price levels to rise because of the mounting national income resulting from vast defense expenditures.

He added that at present the Government is spending approximately \$1,000,000,000 monthly on arms, but predicted that during the current fiscal year just beginning, defense expenditures probably would total from twenty to twenty-five billions.

SATURDAY A STATE HOLIDAY

Governor Olson has issued a proclamation declaring Friday, July 4, and the following Saturday legal holidays in California, thus providing for a three-day week-end for State bank employees and State employees.

Court Grants Extension On Sale of Water Power

Federal Judge Michael J. Roche has allowed San Francisco another year to receive revenue from the sale of Hetch Hetchy power through the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Interior Secretary Ickes recently reached an agreement with city officials that he would not oppose the extension to next June if they would agree to another bond issue election to purchase electrical distribution facilities. City officials have agreed to call another election.

It was Judge Roche who had originally held that the contract between the city and the company for distribution of Hetch Hetchy power violated the Raker Act, and he enjoined the city from continuing such an arrangement. In extending his order forbidding re-sale of the water power Judge Roche said:

"I hope this case does not come back to this court again. But if it does, I want no doubt about it. Secretary Ickes is trying to do his duty, and I am trying to do mine also.

"The dear taxpayers have to finally pay the bills, but I do not want them to be laboring under any illusion. I want them to know what it is all about.

"They ought to know without any reservations how serious this matter is—that if the bond issue does not carry by June 30, 1942, no further extension will be granted."

Mayor Rossi has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors to name a committee, to campaign for adoption of a charter amendment providing for municipal distribution of Hetch Hetchy power.

MUST VOW FEALTY TO GET PAID

Hereafter, if Senators want to draw any pay, they will have to swear a solemn oath that they do not advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence. This comes about through a clause in the new legislative appropriation act stipulating that none of the money in the bill shall go to pay the salary or wages of any person advocating toppling the government. General accounting office ruled that senators would have to sign individual affidavits, just like everyone else.

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JUDGE MURPHY ADVANCED

Municipal Judge Edward Murphy was appointed this week to the San Francisco Superior Court bench by Governor Olson to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Frank H. Dunne. The appointment is for the three years of the unexpired term of Judge Dunne.

MACHINISTS GAIN

Gains in membership and collective bargaining contracts, topping all records, is revealed by the International Association of Machinists. In the past six months, the Machinists negotiated agreements with over 1100 employers, more than during the whole of 1940, President Harvey W. Brown announced. Nearly 500 covered plants that had hitherto been unorganized and 600 were renewals of expiring pacts. Practically all carried wage increases, and brought the pay levels to an all-time high. The Machinists now have more than 6000 employers' under contract.

Warehousemen Adopt New Scale

Following a membership meeting held in the Labor Temple last Saturday morning Secretary Thomas White announces that Warehousemen's Union No. 860 had ratified a new working agreement whose terms affect some 650 or more workers.

An increase of 12 cents per hour for men and 7½ cents per hour for women is provided, bringing the minimum to 85 cents for the former and 62½ cents for the latter. The increase for employees on a monthly basis will approximate \$13, bringing the scale to \$160 for department heads and \$150 for general warehouse workers. The scale established for all casual employees is 85 cents per hour. The closed shop will prevail.

Supervisors Appropriate \$100,000 for July Relief

San Francisco County administration of relief for approximately 2500 former S.R.A. clients became effective Tuesday, financed by a \$100,000 appropriation voted by the Board of Supervisors to meet costs of the program during the month of July.

The Supervisors rejected a proviso requiring the registrants to work a maximum of five days per month under a work program which had been recommended by Mayor Rossi.

Authority to establish regulations for the administration of the relief, which became the county's responsibility by the abandonment of the S.R.A., was vested in the city's Public Welfare Commission.

Florence McAuliffe, president of the Commission, informed the Supervisors efforts will be made to secure employment for the relief registrants before making cash payments on a straight "dole" basis. Amounts paid by the county will be the same received under the S.R.A.—\$18.50 for single men, \$20 for single women, and \$58 maximum for heads of families.

Former Union Chiefs in Minnesota Face Charges

Acting Attorney General Biddle announced last Friday that he had authorized criminal proceedings in St. Paul against leaders of the Socialist Workers' party on charges of seditious conspiracy and advocating "the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence."

The Justice Department said the principal party leaders against whom prosecution would be brought also were leaders of Local No. 544 of the General Drivers, Helpers, and Inside Workers' Union of Minneapolis. This local has changed from A.F.L. to C.I.O. affiliation, as reported upon in recent issues of the LABOR CLARION.

Seize Party Records

Special agents of the F.B.I., with search warrants and acting simultaneously in Minneapolis and St. Paul, entered the headquarters of the Socialist Workers' party in the two cities and seized "records, propaganda and other material," the Department announced.

Officials said evidence in the case, a result of an "intensive investigation" by the F.B.I. during the past year, would be presented to a federal grand jury in St. Paul.

The Department declined to disclose names of the persons involved nor would it specify details of the charges.

Teamsters to Reorganize

It is reported from Minneapolis that the international Brotherhood of Teamsters, having rid their ranks in that city of Trotskyite Communists, formed a powerful front to maintain the Brotherhood there after the C.I.O. chartered the expelled radicals.

Headquarters of Local 544 were taken over by an international representative of the Teamsters, after a court order forced the communists to vacate the premises and produce the books and funds of the local union. A.F.L. Teamster organizers were in Minneapolis to assist the loyal membership in their fight to re-establish there a sound American trade union local.

Election in Harvester Plants

The American Federation of Labor won a hotly contested election among employees of the International Harvester Company with a total vote of 8044 to 7029 for the C.I.O.

As separate elections were held, however, in the company's six plants the results were not entirely conclusive. The A.F.L. won clear majorities in the Milwaukee and Farmall plants. The C.I.O. eked out bare majorities in the West Pullman and East Moline plants. The vote was so close in the McCormick plant that a runoff election probably will have to be held to decide the winner. In the Rock Falls plant nine challenged ballots may decide the result because there was a difference of only four votes in the totals cast for the contending unions.

In all of the plants only a scattering few votes were cast against either union.

"The majority in a democracy rules, and it can ruin itself."—Mrs. Walter Ferguson.

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Electrical Workers Win Strike Against Leviton

The 1600 strikers of the Leviton Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, who have been on strike for the last ten months, marched back to work on June 24 after having won virtually all of the conditions they fought for. The strike attracted national attention.

Twelve hundred men and women crowded into a hall in Brooklyn and, after listening to the text of the proposed agreement, unanimously voted acceptance.

Pay Increases for All

The agreement was negotiated through the efforts of Justice Edward Lazansky of the New York appellate division, appointed as arbitrator by Mayor La Guardia. The terms are as follows:

A minimum weekly wage of \$15.50, affecting 300 workers. Those receiving above the minimum will get a flat increase of 10 per cent. Thus, the contract provides wage increases from 10 to 25 per cent.

The contract also calls for one week's vacation with pay and improved working and sanitary conditions. In addition, workers will not be charged for broken material as hitherto, nor will they lose pay when compelled to wait for damaged machinery to be repaired.

Discrimination Barred

The management also agreed not to discriminate against active strikers, and all workers will return to their jobs as full production gets under way.

It was expected that due to the long period of inaction, it would require at least 30 days for the plant to resume full operations.

The strike is estimated to have cost the company upward of two million dollars. The union is said to have spent upwards of a quarter of a million dollars in winning the strike. From the very beginning Local 3 paid each of the 1600 strikers \$7 a week in benefits.

Seamen Ask Bonus Increase

Demand for higher war bonuses for sailing vessels into danger zones were formulated by unlicensed seamen of the Seafarers' International Union of North America, (A.F.L.) at meeting in New York City and in twelve other American ports. The demand came as a direct result of the torpedoing of the steamship Robin Moor in mid-Atlantic.

From 1250 to 1500 seamen on about fifty ships operating to Africa, the Far East, India and the Red Sea are affected by the demands of the sailors, a spokesman for the union estimated.

Existing agreements were signed when the chief danger was from floating mines, the union's spokesman explained, but the sinking of the Robin Moor has made it clear that American ships also must face danger from submarine attack.

In addition to the New York meeting, gatherings of seamen were held at Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Miami, Mobile, New Orleans and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The spokesman said they hoped to meet with the representatives of all the companies at one time.

WARNING TO MOTORISTS

Instructions to enforce rigidly Section 600 of the Vehicle Code prohibiting the throwing of lighted cigars, cigarettes, matches or other burning material from moving vehicles in rural territory have been issued to members of the California Highway Patrol.



**SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS**

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan

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Emblem of Teamsters
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NEW SCALE FOR NO. 44

Members of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44 are working under new wage scales providing for a 50 cents a day increase because of the rise in the cost of living, according to Ed Waddell, business agent. The new scales are \$8.50 for window cleaning and \$9.50 for scaffold work.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR JEWELERS

The jewelry manufacturing industry committee has unanimously recommended a 40-cent minimum wage for the jewelry industry. If approved, the recommendation will increase the wage rate of approximately 11,500 employees in the industry. The employees section of the committee included General President Williams, First Vice-President Gaul, and Vice-President Spiegel, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union (A.F.L.).

Record U. S. Appropriations

Congress, this week approved six annual supply bills totaling about \$4,300,000,000 to bring overall appropriations for the 1942 fiscal year to \$32,500,000,000—the highest in the nation's history. The fiscal year began Tuesday.

Previous spending peak was established during the world war when \$27,065,148,933 was appropriated for the 1919 fiscal year.

The authorized \$32,500,000,000 is not a rigid ceiling. It does not include a lease-lend appropriation, expected to be between \$3,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000, and does not embrace deficiency funds which may be requested by President Roosevelt before the coming fiscal year ends on June 30, 1942.

At the same time, expenditures may fall below the overall amount, since a large share of it is for preparedness spending which industry may not be able to absorb.

Bevin-Woll Talk Across Ocean to Be Broadcast

On next Tuesday, July 8, at 10:15 p. m., Ernest Bevin and Matthew Woll will hold a two-way conversation via short wave, between New York and London, which will be rebroadcast over the Columbia network.

Bevin is Minister of Labor in the British Cabinet and Woll is a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor.

They will discuss in detail the situation in London as it affects the civilian population, and the progress being made by the American committee to alleviate conditions for the war sufferers.

The American national committee is urging all city Aid British Labor committees and central labor bodies to arrange with their local C.B.S. stations to carry the broadcast.

Market St. Railway Carmen Get Increase

Completion of a new two-year contract between Division 1004 of the Street Carmen and the Market Street Railway, providing for wage increases and an additional week's vacation for the union's 2000 members, was announced this week.

The pay boost of 2½ cents an hour for bus drivers and platform men (motormen and conductors) will bring the scales to 85 cents and 75 cents, respectively.

Sherman Douglas, union secretary, said that pay boosts raise the wages of bus drivers to 5 cents an hour above those paid by the Municipal Railway, and puts the platform men on an even basis with the "Muni" motormen and conductors.

About 400 miscellaneous workers, including shopmen and trackmen, will receive 2½ cents an hour increase starting July 1, and an additional 2½ cents an hour starting January 1, 1942.

The union accepted the proposed agreement by referendum vote, 1200 to 200.

Conclusion of the new contract resulted from negotiations, in which President Hays and Secretary Douglas headed the union committee.

NAMED TO MEDIATION BOARD

President Roosevelt has named William H. Davis to succeed Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra as chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board. Davis is a former chairman of the New York Mediation Board, and has been praised by employers and employees for the skill with which he has handled difficult disputes.

Chauffeurs Back Defense

Chauffeurs' Union, Local No. 265, has instructed its officers to purchase \$50,000 worth of defense bonds.

Action was taken at a special meeting of the union last week, when a recommendation from the organization's business representatives, Anthony Cancilla and Anthony Costa, for the given amount of bonds was adopted unanimously.

The union has a membership of 1200 and is affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen. (A.F.L.)

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FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1941

Bad Health Hampers Defense

Speaking before the National Nutrition Conference in Washington, Brig. Gen. Hershey, deputy director of the Selective Service, said that the physical condition of the youth of the nation represents a "dangerous" situation for which "we nationally should be thoroughly ashamed."

One-third of the 380,000 rejections for physical deficiencies out of the 1,000,000 men examined are due, directly or indirectly, to nutritional deficiencies, Hershey stated. Most significant was the General's statement that half of the men rejected can be made fit for full military duty.

Not only the military arm but the other most important factor of modern defense—industrial production—is being hampered by the unnecessarily high sickness rate in the United States. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, recently warned the nation that the bottleneck on the defense program "is not strikes, but human health."

According to official authorities, strikes and lock-outs represent only 2 or 3 per cent of the time lost to industry because of sickness. Estimates place the toll of sickness at some 400,000,000 days work annually, a loss of productive time equivalent to the full-time services of about 1,100,000 workers annually.

These facts point to the need for the extension of medical and dental care to all, for better nutrition, higher wages, improved working conditions—for all that makes a nation of healthy citizens.

State's Frightful Auto Toll

Automobile deaths in California for 1941 appear from records of the Department of Motor Vehicles to be headed for an all time high record.

Reports for the first five months of the year ending May 30 show 1243 persons lost their lives during this period, a gain of 180 or 16.9 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1940. The reports indicated more than 23,000 persons received injuries in traffic mishaps during the same period, a gain approximating 27 per cent.

At the present rate of increase the total for 1941 would exceed 3500, department officials stated. The highest number of record was 3239 in 1937. The 1940 total was 3034.

Anticipating unusually heavy traffic over the Fourth of July period, James M. Carter, Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles, has issued a state-wide appeal to motorists to use special care and caution in driving during the three-day holiday.

The Fourth comes on Friday this year and it is expected many concerns will grant a three-day vacation to employees. As a result the roads will be crowded by pleasure seekers, and the danger of accident will be greatly increased by the congestion.

"July is one of the deadliest months of the year,

largely because of the accidents which occur on the Fourth," Carter said. "The public has eliminated many accidents among children by outlawing fireworks at this time of the year and the same public opinion can be mobilized against traffic accidents. Good drivers will celebrate Independence Day by being independent of traffic injuries."

Sees Danger to Private Business

An attempt will be made after the war by the American Government to take over direction of all business in the nation, Emmett F. Connely of Detroit, president of the National Investment Bankers' Association, predicted in Denver last week.

Connely told investment bankers in an address that they must "begin at once the fight to prevent this from happening." He declared highly-placed governmental advisers "and not office holders" in Washington were "behind the Government control move."

Connely said labor leaders he had contacted had pledged full support "in our fight to protect private enterprise."

Fourth of July, 1941

By I. M. ORNBURN

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department,
 American Federation of Labor

The union label, shop card and service button are the best weapons for the defense of American labor standards. These insignia are really the true emblems of greater purchasing power for workers as consumers.

In Europe nations have been forced to make drastic reductions in consumer buying power in order to reduce the production of the necessities of life and save plant capacity for war materials of destruction.

In America, solely through the efforts of organized labor, wages have been increased 40 per cent from 1933 to 1941. This means greater purchasing power for workers. It also means greater stability in our domestic economy.

In 1776 our representative form of government was won by our courageous forefathers. It must be preserved in 1941 and for the years to come. Under the provisions of our constitution workers can not be shackled like Hitlerized slave labor. We must practice what we preach. We can not claim that we are defending America against fascism and at the same time adopt a system of involuntary servitude like that proposed in anti-strike legislation now before Congress. Labor should be reassured that America's sacred institutions will not be destroyed. With this assurance America can depend on labor for its wholehearted support to defend America against all foreign enemies and "isms."

TRAINING—THE KEY

Now that there is no surplus of highly trained workers, the problem of personnel must be solved mainly through a training program. In order not to waste time or human labor power, all training programs should be sponsored and supervised by representatives of management and labor, so as to utilize the experience of these two essential groups. Work training can be had only on the job, and this plan of training is indispensable to speed.

Local unions are the agencies to which management should naturally turn for co-operation in establishing training programs. Our unions have always welcomed opportunities to assume their responsibility for promoting standards and programs for effective training.
 —American Federationist.

N.Y.A. TRAINEES GET JOBS

More than 310,000 young men and young women who got their practical experience on N.Y.A. projects will have obtained jobs in private industry during the current fiscal year, which ended June 30, according to estimates made public by Aubrey Williams, administrator, National Youth Administration.

Comment on World Events

International Labor News Service

"Britain is nearing a state of total warfare, in which every form of national activity will be harnessed to the war effort. How to get all the labor needed for the most tremendous and most important task in our history, how to apply it to the best advantage, must be the supreme preoccupation of the Government of the day."

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, thus sums up the situation in the introduction to the latest issue of his quarterly report, "The T.U.C. in War-Time."

He points out how gravely the workers are concerned in the measures taken by the Government to meet its responsibilities, and goes on to say:

"In this review I am going to bear in mind all those anxieties which are revealed to trade union officials in their dealings with their members, and am going to try to answer as fully as the circumstances allow the thousand and one questions which must occur to every man and woman as the claims of the State on the time and labor of the individual become more pressing."

* * *

Sir Walter deals at length with the steps taken by the Ministry of Labor to mobilize the man power of the country, and shows how the T.U.C. operated, through the Consultative Committee (on which it is represented with the employers and officials of the Ministry) to safeguard the basic rights of the workers.

His analysis of the various boards and committees on which the trade union movement is represented, nationally and locally, bears witness to the vigilance with which the T.U.C. has kept its eye on every development, and the foresight with which its policy has been shaped.

It is clear, from what he reveals in these pages, that every British trade unionist—man, woman, or young worker—can rely on the active assistance of the great movement to which he and she belongs in dealing with those problems which every democratic citizen has to face in these critical times.

Questions affecting workers in factory and workshop, in the civil defense services, as well as those liable to military service, are among the problems discussed.

* * *

"The German Bureau for Accident Prevention has published a new pamphlet on the prevention of accidents and injuries. In this pamphlet, it is admitted that the annual losses in human life through transport and industrial accidents have increased to such an alarming extent that they already seriously endanger the man-power of the nation.

"During the past year, 9000 persons were killed by industrial accidents alone, 85,000 were rendered partially or temporarily incapacitated for work, and 12,000 totally or permanently incapacitated. In 1940, some 1,800,000 industrial accidents were notified, and compensation paid for damage done to property by these accidents amounted to over one milliard of marks. These are the visible consequences of the mad tempo of the Nazi war industry. Fatigue due to excessive working hours, and the neglect of even the most elementary protective regulations are exacting their bitter toll."—Bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

GERMANY VS. RUSSIA

In tackling Soviet Russia, Adolf Hitler took on a land thirty-five times larger than Germany and with a population more than twice as great, according to the Associated Press. Germany proper has an area of about 250,000 square miles and a population of approximately 80,000,000 persons. The Soviet Union has an area of about 8,000,000 square miles and a population of about 170,000,000.

"Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth?"—St. Paul.

The Declaration of Independence --- "The Spirit of 1776"

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776, and was signed by John Hancock as President and by Charles Thompson as Secretary. It was published first on July 6 in the Pennsylvania Evening Post. A copy of the Declaration, engrossed on parchment, was signed by members of Congress on and after August 2, 1776.

WHEN, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Repre-

sentation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely parallel in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Daylight Saving Hits Snag

President Roosevelt will not recommend nationwide daylight saving time to Congress if he follows the findings of the Federal Power Commission, says a Washington dispatch. The Commission favors moving up the clocks only in certain specified areas, and giving the President power to extend these areas when necessary.

A survey by the Commission has indicated that nationwide "fast time" might be more harmful than helpful at the moment. Power might be saved in

some areas to no purpose, and the resulting loss in revenue might jeopardize outstanding utility bonds, particularly those of municipal plants, the survey disclosed.

California overwhelmingly defeated the daylight saving plan in a referendum vote last year. Organized labor was against the proposal.

Public eating places in Philadelphia have boosted their prices 10 per cent. They said that food costs have risen much more.

SAVE NOW, A.F.L. URGES

High wages are essential so workers can tide over present and future jobless periods, says the American Federation of Labor in *Labor's Monthly Survey*, urging that now is the time to save. "Priorities," says the Federation, "will soon prevent us from buying many items of a normal high living standard. Income saved now will be ready when defense production stops, to tide over shifts from defense to civilian work, to create buying power for civilian goods when plants are released for civilian production."

Urge Housewives' Aid Against Soap Company

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Baltimore is urging housewives in the homes of members of union labor to place on their "We Don't Patronize" lists the products of the Procter and Gamble Company of Cincinnati until the firm "has a change of heart in its attitude of supporting printing firms that are members of an association that is anti-union." It is stated that the company has an annual printing bill approximating \$3,500,000.

The Allied Council quotes from a letter signed by F. M. Barnes, vice-president of the Procter and Gamble Company, as indicative of the attitude of the company toward housewives in the homes of union members, the quotation reading as follows:

"It does not seem to us fair and proper procedure for you to insist upon our patronizing union shops exclusively because of the fact that union labor buys our goods. The policy of our company is to sell its goods on a quality basis to housewives whether or not they are wives of union members, and it is only fair to let the chips fall where they will in good buying procedure."

The printing trades organizations are requesting nationwide support of their friends in registering a protest with the Procter and Gamble Company against its attitude, and to place on a "We Don't Patronize" list the following products of that company: Ivory Soap, Camay Soap, P. & G. Soap, Star Soap, Duz Soap, Jap Rose Soap, Chipso Soap Flakes, Oxydol Soap Flakes, Lava Soap, Kirk's Flake, and Crisco (shortening).

Furniture Industry Wage

Establishment of a 40-cent per hour minimum wage in the furniture manufacturing industry has been recommended by an industry committee in a report to be filed with U. S. Wage-and-Hour Division.

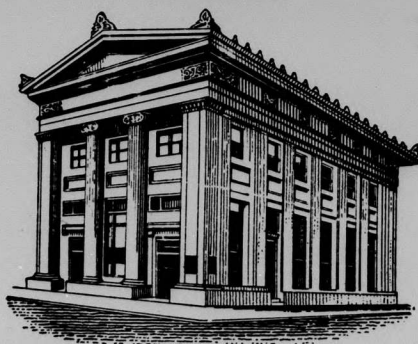
The present minimum wage in the industry is 30 cents per hour, in accordance with provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Of the 142,000 workers in the industry, a 40-cent minimum, if approved by the administrator after a public hearing, would affect some 51,000 workers, principally in the South.

The recommendation, adopted as the majority opinion of a 24-man group named by the administrator to represent employers, employees, and the public, was submitted following a three-day session, at which representatives of employer and employee organizations were heard.

With few exceptions, it was shown, workers in the industry in the northern, eastern and western sections of the nation now receive more than 40 cents per hour.

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - Secretary

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HALT WORK ON POWER JOB

Construction of the \$27,000,000 Pulga and Cresta plants on Feather River was reported halted this week by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company because of what were termed "unsatisfactory provisions" of a license issued for the work by the Federal Power Commission.

NEW PENALTIES FOR "TAGS"

Municipal Judge Frank W. Dunn served notice on taking over traffic court this week that he will put into effect a new fee schedule of fines, designed to crack down on motorists who fail to give prompt attention to tags. Following is his new fee schedule: Parking and similar violations, if immediately taken care of by the offender, \$1; if ignored after second notice is sent, \$2; if still ignored, \$3; if payment is not made before serving a warrant, \$5 will be levied. Those who park in spaces allotted to passenger buses will be fined \$5 for the first offense.

Forego Convention

According to reports coming from the headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Helpers and Welders, at Kansas City, Kan., the membership, through the referendum and by a substantial majority, has voted to postpone for two years the convention of the International scheduled for September.

General President J. A. Franklin is reported as stating "the action to postpone will be of great help to the defense program, since many delegates would have been compelled to leave key jobs in various industries during the convention time when peak production was essential." He also pointed out the action disclosed the loyalty of the members in time of stress.

A.F.L. and C.I.O. in Contest on N. Y. 'Times'

An election "as soon as possible within 30 days" among employees in the editorial and news departments of the New York Times has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board.

Employees will determine in the balloting whether they wish to be represented by the American Newspaper Writers' Association (A.F.L.), by the Newspaper Guild of New York (C.I.O.), or by neither.

The election was ordered on the basis of the Guild's contention that an appropriate unit should consist of all employees, excluding only executives, their confidential secretaries and employees such as telegraph operators, who are already within the jurisdiction of existing craft unions. The board split two to one on the unit question.

The American Newspaper Writers' Association contended that the appropriate unit of employees for voting consisted of "a quasi-professional or craft group—editors, reporters, writers and the like—excluding clerks, stenographers and secretaries, office boys, librarians and the like."

A majority of the board, consisting of Chairman H. A. Millis and Edwin S. Smith, rejected the association's proposal. Dr. W. M. Leiserson dissented.

Drive for Organization in Hammond Lumber Plants

The California State Federation of Labor is giving full support to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Eureka Central Labor Council in their efforts to organize the employees of the Hammond Redwood Company, of Eureka, stronghold of anti-unionism in the lumber industry.

The drive, which is gaining widespread support, is under the direction of Cliff Richter, international representative of the Carpenters' Union, assisted by Albin Gruhn, a vice-president of the State Federation and secretary of the Eureka Central Labor Council.

The International Wood Workers of America (C.I.O.) seem to fear defeat should they enter into an election. Through the efforts of the legal department of the State Federation of Labor, an election was arranged for July 2, but the C.I.O. union, after promising not to obstruct this important organizational campaign, intervened by claiming to represent some of the employees, thus apparently attempting to sabotage the whole drive. It was learned this week that the scheduled election has been postponed by the Labor Board.

Have You Donated to U.S.O.

"Don't wait to be asked!"

That is the new campaign slogan chosen by the U.S.O. after receiving reports on the inability of the volunteer workers to contact all potential contributors.

Numerous telephone calls at the 200 Bush Street headquarters, came from persons wondering why they haven't been asked to contribute to the United Service Organizations. The reply to these calls was that the general committee is understaffed, and that all are being asked to send contributions by mail if unable to contact the authorized solicitors.

Indications the early part of the week were that approximately one-half of San Francisco's \$135,000 quota had been subscribed, but it was stated that much hard work yet remained to be done in order to reach the goal.

Announcement was made in the East last week that David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, was urging all locals of that organization to make generous donations to the U.S.O., at the same time stating that the international union had made a contribution of \$10,000.

More than 360 club houses will be established by the U.S.O. near army and navy bases in which entertainment and other facilities will be provided for soldiers and sailors when off duty. The drive for funds now being made is to provide for carrying on recreational and other activities in these club houses.

Machinists Return to Work

Work was resumed this week on \$650,000,000 worth of navy and merchant ship construction in bay region shipyards, with machinists back on the job for the second day after a seven weeks' strike. Reports Tuesday were that more than 90 per cent of the machinists had returned to their employment in the yards.

The machinists went back to work under terms of the coast-wide "master" shipbuilding agreement, which provides \$1.12 an hour and time and one-half for overtime. They had sought \$1.15 and double time.

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Tentative Approval for New U. S. Tax Levies

The House ways and means committee, striving to raise the balance of the desired \$3,500,000,000 of new revenue, agreed tentatively last Tuesday to impose excise taxes on soft drinks, electrical appliances, certain rubber products and furs.

Representative Copper of Tennessee said the committee had agreed tentatively to an excise tax of one-sixth cent a bottle on soft drinks which would be paid by the bottlers. A 10 per cent tax on the retail sale price of furs also was approved.

Other levies given tentative approval included a 10 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on electrical appliances, including fans, cooking appliances and similar items; 10 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on rubber products, exclusive of footwear, tires and tubes and surgical equipment; 10 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on electrical and metal signs, and a 10 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on washing machines for commercial laundries.

The committee also agreed tentatively on a \$25 annual use tax on coin-operated devices that pay cash or tokens redeemable in cash or merchandise and a \$5 tax on each machine vending merchandise, such as cigarette machines.

A 10 per cent manufacturers' excise tax was approved on optical instruments other than eye glasses, as was a similar tax on office and store machines, such as adding and calculating machines and typewriters.

Labor Day Committee

The sessions of the General Labor Day committee are being recessed over the holidays, and the next meeting is scheduled for Saturday night of next week, July 12, following which further details of the general plan of the celebration will be announced. The meeting of the committee will be held in the Labor Temple.

In accord with custom for many years, the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council are uniting in observance of Labor Day. At last week's meeting of the latter body the following were appointed to meet with the Labor Council committee (whose names were published last week) to perfect arrangements for the annual celebration:

Boilermakers No. 6, Ed Rainbow; Bricklayers No. 7, Joe Mazza; Building Material Teamsters No. 216, Dan Daugherty; Laborers No. 261, John Thomas; Roofers No. 40, Thomas Tarpey; Carpenters No. 2164, J. Calderwood; Carpenters No. 483, D. J. Gahlen; Carpet Mechanics No. 1235, Frank Nixon; Cement Finishers No. 580, O. A. Kveseth; Carpenters No. 22, A. Massie.

Engineers No. 3, Joe Riley; Elevator Constructors No. 8, Fred Thorpe; Electrical Workers No. 6, Harry Madden; Electrical Workers No. 202, G. L. Pickle; Furniture Handlers No. 1, Joseph Ault; Glass Workers No. 718, Dan Del Carlo; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters No. 706, Norman J. Bott; Hardwood Floor Layers No. 1047, Les Terry; Hod Carriers No. 36, T. Hansen; Park Employees No. 311, J. P. McLaughlin; Municipal Trackmen No. 678, Hugh

Gallagher; Marble Shopmen No. 95, Gus Swanson; Marble Helpers No. 25, J. Livingstone; Millmen No. 42, John Westby.

Printing and Paper Converters No. 362, Harold Perazzo; Plasterers No. 66, Thomas Walsh; Ornamental Plasterers No. 460, F. Neiberding; Painters No. 1158, Dewey L. Mead; Painters No. 19, Al Nilsson; Plumbers No. 442, Harry Shoemaker; Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472, Al Gemmet; Structural Iron Workers No. 377, Frank Beard; Iron Workers No. 491, W. Campbell; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, Dan Cavanagh; Sign Painters No. 510, Harry England; Sprinkler Fitters No. 669, John Allan; Engineers No. 64, Robert Moran; Steamfitters No. 509, John K. Field.

Technical Engineers No. 89, J. Jackman; Tile Setters Helpers No. 7, Geo. Sullivan; Tile Layers No. 19, E. V. Crenshaw; Terrazzo Helpers No. 115, E. E. Riggairado; Upholsters No. 3, Reed Stoney; Venetian Blind Workers No. 2565, George Foster; Varnishers and Polishers No. 134, C. Dimond; Lathers No. 65, Frank Warren; Window Washers No. 44, J. Wallace.

NO COUNCIL MEETING

The San Francisco Labor Council, at its session last week, voted to adjourn for two weeks, due to the date of the national holiday. Hence the next meeting of that body will not be held until Friday evening, July 11.

Maxwell Reappointed

Mayor Rossi this week announced the re-appointment of Milton S. Maxwell to the City Civil Service Commission for six years, following the expiration of Maxwell's first term. The appointee is one of the best known members in the western labor movement through his long incumbency as a local and international official in the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

Unions Fight Bill to Promote Oil Pipe Lines

Before a sub-committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, J. G. Luhrs of the Railway Labor Executives' Association opposed, in behalf of labor, legislation designed to promote construction of petroleum pipe lines, challenging the need for such lines in the Southeast. He said that no substantial evidence had been submitted to support the Administration's view that the proposed pipe line from Louisiana to North Carolina, and the southeastern line from Florida to Tennessee were important to national defense. He estimated that there were at least 20,000 unused tank cars in the country now.

The measure under consideration of the committee, already passed by the House after Secretary Ickes, the Oil Administrator, had indorsed it, would permit the Government to acquire rights-of-way by purchase or exercise of the right of eminent domain if the President deemed construction of a pipe line necessary to national defense.

W. L. Stanley, vice-president of the Seaboard Airline Railroad, testified that construction of the proposed lines in the Southeast would cause a lay-off of 11,000 railway employees.

Strikers Lose Rights by Violence, Court Rules

Workers committing unlawful acts during a strike automatically lose their rights under the Wagner Act the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Chicago, thinks.

In a case involving a strike in 1939 at the Camden, N. J., plant of a subsidiary of Wilson & Co., Chicago meat packers, the court criticized a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board ordering reinstatement of employees found guilty of strike violence. An order to re-hire the 185 employees was issued by the Labor Board following settlement of the dispute. It is alleged non-strikers were beaten and stones and sticks thrown during the strike.

Failure to reinstate 50 of the strikers constituted an unfair labor practice on the part of the company, the Board decreed. Overruling the Board, the court said there was no question of the company's right to hire new employees, if it so desired.

Referring to the Labor Board's order that all the strikers must be rehired, despite alleged acts of violence, the court said: "The Board's conclusion places a premium upon violence and unlawful conduct attending the strike. This, notwithstanding the admission that such conduct was unprovoked. We concede the right of the employees to strike. Such right is theirs for good cause, or for no cause. The strike must, however, be conducted in a lawful manner."

It is expected the court's decision will be appealed.

No. 110's Election

A total of 1988 votes was cast in the annual election held by Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Thursday of last week. The following were the successful candidates:

President, A. T. Gabriel; vice-president, Ray Valdez; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Cantu; dispatcher, Leo Prodromou; business agents, Cliff Cherry, Pete Algas, Granville Underwood; executive board, James Dimakes, Burt Green, Melvin Fortes, Lew Hoffman, George Meel, Sam Jaye, Norman Watson. (These members of the executive board were elected on a white ballot. Two more members were to be elected at the next meeting of the local in order to complete the full membership of nine); Local Joint Executive Board, Sam Jaye, A. W. Cantu, Leo Prodromou; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Otto Ahner, Robert Albers, Pete Algas, A. W. Cantu, Cliff Cherry, James Dimakes, Melvin Fortes, A. T. Gabriel, Henry Paquette, Leo Prodromou; delegates to State Federation of Labor, A. W. Cantu, Cliff Cherry, James Dimakes, A. T. Gabriel, Henry Paquette, Leo Prodromou.

"I would that I could as easily discover the true as I can expose what is false."—Cicero.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The Allied Printing Trades Legislative Committee met on Sunday, June 29, at 630 Sacramento street, at which time H. I. Christie, legislative representative, submitted an oral and written report of his activities in Sacramento during the session just ended. The program of the printing trades during this season was one of defense of existing laws, as practically every law affecting labor was subject to attack. A report on the committee's work will be submitted to both the California Allied Printing Trades Conference and the California Conference of Typographical Unions. Representatives were present from Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton.

A letter under date of June 19, from his daughter, Mrs. L. J. Doepfner, brings the information that William D. Nagle passed away in his sleep on June 11, at her home in Port Allen, Kauai, Hawaii. Death came as the result of a heart attack. Deceased had left here in October, 1939, to reside with his daughter and family in Hawaii, and his health had greatly improved since then, although for the last two weeks before his death he had complained of not feeling well. He had been a member of No. 21 for many years. In 1906, after the fire, he left San Francisco, and until 1921 he resided in Sacramento, where he conducted his own office, being editor of the labor paper there and printing the *Daily Recorder*. Returning to San Francisco in 1921 he became a member of the *Chronicle* chapel, where he remained until retiring in 1931. During the past ten years he spent two years, 1937 and 1938, in Seattle, and visited here in October, 1939, while on his way to Hawaii. Besides his daughter and four grandchildren in Hawaii, he is survived by two sons and two daughters in California, William T. Nagle of Stockton, Cyril J. Nagle of Sacramento, Sister Mary Magdalen of Sacramento and Mrs. B. J. Hogan of Oakland. Although definite arrangements had not been made for the funeral, his ashes will be shipped to California for inurnment.

Frank X. Lowe of McKenzie & Harris is enjoying his vacation this week. Indications are he will be doing some fast work around home—reports are he is moving into his new house.

C. W. Mix and L. L. Adams drew travelers and, accompanied by Mrs. Adams, left over the weekend for a motoring trip through the East.

R. J. ("Ray") Perich of the MacKenzie & Harris chapel is spending the week at Hollywood, where he will likely take time out to give the bang-tails the once over.

Your scribe, accompanied by the Missus, spent last week motoring up the Redwood Highway to Grants Pass, where J. J. Saunders, a retired member of Modesto, was visited. Two enjoyable days also were spent with friends at Alta, near Colfax, on the return trip.

C. M. Glogovac, who underwent an operation for

appendicitis on June 8, visited headquarters on Monday and stated he was again in the pink of condition.

The Chairmen's Forum will hold its regular monthly meeting Thursday evening, July 10, at 7:30 o'clock at union headquarters. A question of much importance to every chairman, vice-chairman and chapel secretary will be submitted at this meeting. Each of the fifty-eight chairmen should make a special effort to be present and participate in the discussions. Upon adjournment of the July meeting a recess will be taken until September, there being no meeting scheduled for August.

T. R. Smiley of the *Shopping News* chapel received the sad news on June 24 that his daughter in Yreka, who had been ailing for a long period, had passed away on that date.

Women's Auxiliary No. 21

By LAURA D. MOORE

The Charter Day banquet and installation service held Friday night, June 27, at El Jardin restaurant, was enjoyed by a goodly number of members and printers and mailers. Many regretted inability to attend because they had to work. At the close of the installation ceremony, which was presided over by Mable A. Skinner, retiring president, with the assistance of Inez Anley, honorary guide, the newly installed president, Louise A. Abbot, installed the retiring president, Mable A. Skinner, as a member of the executive committee and as delegate to the international convention, after which she presented her with a past president's pin. Mrs. Lorna Crawford made the presentation speech of S.F.W.A.'s gift of a gold compact to both the retiring president and the newly installed president. Mrs. Daisy Chilson, newly elected international vice-president, and guest of honor, in a congratulatory talk before the assembly reiterated her special interest in S.F.W.A., which she organized and at whose first Charter Night she officiated. Marguerite B. MacLeod, secretary of Typographical Union No. 21, told the assembled members and guests that the work of S.F.W.A. has been felt and appreciated by the union, and that S.F.W.A. is filling a long felt want in its stimulation of friendship and fraternal spirit among members of the allied printing trades and their families. Appropriate speeches were made by both the newly installed president and the retiring president. Newly installed officers also responded briefly to the request for speeches. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Swenson spent Tuesday, July 1, at Mills College, as guests of Mrs. Isabel McLaughlin and her daughter, Miss Rosemary McLaughlin, a student at Mills. Mrs. McLaughlin and Miss McLaughlin, whose home is at Seattle, and who are lifelong friends of Mr. and Mrs. Swenson, have been visiting the Swensons for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Oman left Sunday morning, June 29, by auto, to visit Mrs. Oman's mother and sister at Long Beach, and friends in Los Angeles. The Omans plan to be gone more than a week.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Reynolds left Saturday morning, June 28, by train, for their old stomping ground, Los Angeles and Long Beach, to visit relatives and friends. They will be away for 10 days.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Abbott left Sunday morning, June 29, on the Streamliner, for Catalina Island, where they will join Mrs. Abbott's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lehman, who preceded them to Catalina. After leaving Catalina, the two couples will return to Santa Barbara to spend the remainder of their two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. J. B. Wiles, who became too ill to accompany her husband home after spending his two weeks' vacation at Long Beach in late May, recovered sufficiently to accompany her son Jack on an auto

trip to Bishop to visit Mrs. Wiles' daughter. From there they went to Yosemite, and arrived home Monday. Mrs. Wiles states that the visit and trip completely set her up and she is feeling fine.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Howell have returned to their Daly City home, at 452 Bellevue avenue, after living at Montara, San Mateo county, since October, 1939. Mr. Howell works on the *San Francisco News*. The membership will be glad to welcome Mrs. Howell back to activity in the auxiliary affairs.

Golf News—By Joe W. Chaudet

Eddie ("Doc") Schmieder found the rolling hills of the Lake Chabot course to his liking, and when the day's shooting was over, was leading the parade of members that participated in the regular monthly foray of the Golf Association on Sunday last. Ed had a scintillating 65 net for his day's work, and his score was four strokes below the next lowest for the day. The excellent condition of the course may have been the reason for the low scores of the day, as all but two of the award winners were within one stroke of "perfect figures" for the day, and several participants were "under par" for the eighteen holes.

The Chabot layout was a pleasant surprise to "first-timers," and every one that participated had a good word about the entire layout. The course presented those "on the level players" with a variety of shots that they had never played before. The hospitality extended by Dick Fry, Chabot "pro," and one of the "Famous Frys" (brothers) of national golfing fame, and his two able and competent assistants, Lyle Werhman and Claude Mauck, was appreciated by all. The "prexy" of the Association was high in his praise of the course, and the service provided, and promised Dick Fry a return engagement on next year's program.

Three matches were played off in the Association's match play championship, and all three were hum-dingers. All of the matches finished with identical margins of 1-up victories for the winners. "Steamer" Nicholson put the sleeper to Fred Leach on the 19th green by a 1-up margin, while Ron Cameron had to "can" a twenty-foot putt to defeat Larry Gallick on the 18th green. Wayne Dye lost his match to the Association secretary on the 18th green, when an erratic putter presented the secretary with several holes that Wayne couldn't overcome. George Gallick defaulted his match to Charlie Russell, and the schedule for the semi-final round will match Chaudet against Russell in the upper bracket and Cameron against Nicholson in the lower half.

As stated above, Eddie Schmieder's 65 being low, took top honors in his classification. Runner-up in Class A was Emil Baffico with a net 69, while Ben Apte and Earl Mead tied for the show spot, with Bennie winning the toss for the award. Ralph Iusi led the champ-class boys with a net 69, that was followed by "Steamer" Nicholson's net score of 70 for second place, while the secretary rounded out the winners with a net of 71 for his day's labors.

Fred Leach played a flossy brand of golf in both the medal and match, and although a loser in the match play succeeded in winning the top award in Class B with a snappy 69 net. Al Teel had an identical net score, but as his gross score was higher Al had to be content with the second position, while Emile Plumtree finished in third place with a net 70. Winners in Class C were Leonard Sweet, who had one of the best games he has ever played, finishing with a net score of 70 to top his class, while Tim Godfrey was in second place with a net of 77. Guest flight winners were Ben Keys with a net of 68, Cliff Chaney, net 71, and Al Lee, one of the Association "regulars," who had a net of 72 to wind up the guest flight winners. "Coach" Charlie Russell lofted a 6 iron, 2 feet 6 inches from the flag on Chabot's 9th hole to win the hole-in-one contest. Charlie had two out of his three shots within five feet of the pin, and richly deserved the award. Next tourney at Crystal Springs. Plan to be present.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

With the adjournment of the State Legislature, H. I. Christie, who represented the California Allied Printing Trades at the session, has resumed his position as secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council. Joseph P. Bailey, secretary-treasurer of No. 18, fulfilled the duties of the Allied position during Secretary Christie's absence at Sacramento.

The condition of Frank Raubinger, foreman of the *Call-Bulletin* mailroom, who underwent an operation for bladder ailment at St. Francis Hospital last week, is reported as favorable for recovery.

Thomas F. Burke, ex-president of No. 18, is still confined at Franklin Hospital with a fracture of the ankle, which is reported as being rapidly on the mend.

Dominic Del Carlo, ex-president of No. 18, and W. D. Williams are enjoying their two weeks' vacations.

In the June *Typographical Journal*, Andrew Peltz, Syracuse (N. Y.), mailer scribe, says: "April 1, No. 73 signed a new contract calling for a \$2 increase, to run for two years, and gained jurisdiction on the platform, with two or three other points. Representative Buckley worked with the committee during negotiations." Philip Okum, president of Syracuse Mailers' Union, reporting at the Empire State Typographical Conference, held in Olean (N. Y.), May 10-11, says: "Syracuse, as was reported by Representative Buckley, has consummated their contract for two years at five cents, with no retroactive pay, and not open for wages at the end of the first year, and as it also was reported by Representative Buckley, that this contract was not signed; this was because of the fact that conditions did not warrant the signing by yours truly [President Okum]. The publishers are very eager in their demands that this be signed, but the writer [President Okum] believes that something should be done to open negotiations." Apparently Representative Buckley was out to jam a contract through favorable to the publishers, and jam it down the throats of the Syracuse mailers, regardless of what President Okum and other members of the union may have thought of it.

In so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, peace reigns in mailer circles of the M.T.D.U. So it would seem the "followers of the faith" again have accepted the glittering visions of its false prophets, the hierarchy of the M.T.D.U., until the clans meet at convention time—probably.

Waitresses' Election

Using the city voting machines in the election, held last week, at which 1860 votes were cast, Waitresses' Union No. 48 named the following officers for each of which there were contests:

President, Elizabeth Kelly; first vice-president, May Murray; second vice-president, Betty Winchell; recording secretary, Nonie Cordes; assistant secretary, Marguerite Finkenbinder; business agents, Jackie MacFarlane, Frances Stafford, Margaret Werth; custodian, Lillian Farmer.

Representatives on Local Joint Executive Board, Frankie Behan, Elizabeth Kelly, Hazel O'Brien; delegates to State Federation of Labor, Frankie Behan, Lizzie Bryant, Nonie Fischer, Lettie Howard, Jackie MacFarlane, Margaret Werth; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Frankie Behan, Lizzie Bryant, Margaret Finkenbinder, Peggy Fleming, Winnie Hall, Elizabeth Kelly, Jackie MacFarlane, Hazel O'Brien, Frances Stafford, Margaret Werth.



Watchmakers' Union
GUARANTEE and BOND
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FRANK MARTEL HONORED

A capacity crowd paid respects to President Frank X. Martel of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, at a testimonial dinner given in his honor June 12 at Detroit. The dinner was given in recognition of Martel's leadership in the drive to establish the Federation in a new building.

Ship Painters' New Quarters

A new tenant in the Labor Temple is Ship Painters No. 961, which established headquarters in Room 211. Michael Millazz is secretary of the organization. For the past month the union had been holding its meetings in the Temple, the regular dates for which are the first and third Mondays, in Convention hall.

Demand the Glove Workers' Label

The International Glove Workers' Union of America (A.F.L.), whose headquarters are at Kewanee, Ill., is sending out circulars, for posting, which bear a large replica of the union emblem of that organization. The circular explains that the union label is stamped in fine dress gloves, and is either stamped or sewn on cloth in working gloves and mittens, and that it is used on both leather and canvas products in that line. The union asks purchasers to demand gloves bearing its emblem. Look for the white cloth label printed in blue.

Test on "Average Earnings"

After favorable decision by the Industrial Accident Commission in the case of Harry Vielbaum, a member of Operating Engineers No. 64, the California Casualty Indemnity Exchange, insurance carrier for the employer, Euclid Candy Company, has appealed to the District Court of Appeals the portion of the decision which increased Vielbaum's rate of compensation.

Disposal of this case in the courts is important beyond its present scope, because it will affect a large number of workers who have, in the past, been denied their full compensation benefits. The Commission increased Vielbaum's compensation rate from \$15 per week, which the insurance company had been paying for nearly two years, to \$20.38, upon the State Federation of Labor attorney's contention that he was entitled to compensation on the basis of his rate of pay and not upon a yearly average of his earnings.

House Defeats Measure To Legalize Wire Tapping

The House last Monday night defeated, 154 to 146, legislation which would have authorized the Justice Department to tap telephone and telegraph wires to obtain evidence in espionage, sabotage, extortion and kidnapping cases.

The vote, cutting sharply across party lines, followed bi-partisan charges that the legislation is not necessary at this time and constitutes the first step on "the road toward fascism."

The bill was sponsored by Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama, and was emphatically opposed by the American Federation of Labor. It would have permitted the Federal Bureau of Investigation, upon certification by the Attorney General, to "intercept, listen in on or record telephone, telegraph or radio communications."

LUXOR CABS

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Condemn Burns' Vote in Assembly on "Hot Cargo"

The following resolution was adopted at the recent meeting of the California State Conference of Machinists, copy of which was forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council, as referred to in the minutes of the Council in another column of this issue:

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 877, better known as the so-called hot cargo and secondary boycott bill, recently passed by the present session of the California State Legislature was promptly vetoed by the Honorable Culbert L. Olson, Governor of the State; and

Whereas, Governor Olson's veto of this vicious anti-labor bill has been finally overridden by a vote of 54 to 26 in the Assembly; and

Whereas, Assemblyman M. J. Burns of District No. 1 is a good standing member of Eureka Lodge No. 540 of the I. A. of M. and has been consistently supported by labor; and

Whereas, Assemblyman M. J. Burns did vote as one of the required 54 votes to override the Governor's veto and thereby lend his support to the reactionary forces arrayed against Assemblyman Burns' own class and organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the California State Conference of Machinists assembled in the City of Fresno on June 7 and 8 do go on record as bitterly condemning without reservation the action of our Brother M. J. Burns in betraying his trust to the working men and women of California who have so loyally supported him; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That a complete list of the names of all Senators and Assemblymen, including Brother M. J. Burns, who voted to override the Governor's veto be furnished to all affiliated local lodges, to all central labor bodies and the State Federation of Labor with a strong plea from this Conference that no stone be left unturned to bring about their defeat for reelection and thereby remove these traitors of the working class; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all affiliated locals, central labor bodies, building trades councils, the State Federation of Labor, to Governor Olson, to President H. W. Brown of the I. A. of M., and to Assemblyman M. J. Burns.

Because of a "bottleneck" in the industry, members of the Lathers' Union (A.F.L.) in Alameda County have voted unanimously to extend the length of their working day to eight hours and reduce the overtime rate from double time to time and a half.

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S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone Market 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 27, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty; Delegate Armstrong, vice-president *pro tem*.

Roll Call of Officers—President Shelley and Sergeant-at-Arms Kelly excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the Organizing Committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday evening, June 28, 1941.) Called to order at 7 o'clock by Chairman Thomas A. Rotell. Members present were Sister Tuoto and Brothers White, Rotell, Cruz, Bregante, Schurba, Piccini and Cortesi; Brother Ballerini was excused. The committee considered the application of the American Federation of Radio Artists, San Francisco Local, and upon proper examination and investigation your committee recommends that the organization be seated in the San Francisco Labor Council; the statistical information is on file in the Labor Council office; Brother Vic Paulsen is their delegate and the committee recommends that he be seated. The following delegates were examined and, after giving proof of citizenship, were found to have the necessary labels: American Federation of Radio Artists (San Francisco Local), Vic Paulsen. Commission Market Drivers No. 280, Al F. Cortes, F. Giannini. Coopers No. 65, Sam Tousseint. Garment Workers No. 131, Mayme Graham. National Association of Letter Carriers No. 214, Harold Sullivan, Jack Sullivan. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, William Farrell. Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29, Joseph R. Green. Delegates seated. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Office Employees No. 21320, stating they have settled their dispute with Mr. Leo Epp, and thanking the Council for its attention and co-operation. Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, announcing that after months of negotiations the Bear Photo Service, Ace Photo Service and Photo Mart Service have signed their agreement; thank the Council and executive committee for their help, and especially Brother Douglas. Agricultural and Citrus Workers No. 22342 of Oxnard, Calif., extending heartfelt thanks for the co-operation shown by this Council and its affiliates in assisting the current lemon strikers in Ventura county. American Federation of Labor (George Meany, secretary-treasurer), stating that they are sending a limited number of defense posters which are to be used to stimulate defense efforts. Barbers No. 148, stating that at their regular meeting held June 16, 1941, a motion was made and carried to concur in the motion of the Labor Council and that they

pledge all co-operation to get signatures against S. B. 877, known as the "hot cargo" bill.

Special Announcement: Secretary O'Connell announced a meeting of business agents and/or secretaries of all affiliated unions in this Temple at 9:30 a. m. on Wednesday, July 2. The matter of the U.S.O. will be discussed.

Bills were read and ordered paid after being approved by the Trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: William McCabe of the Bartenders made the following recommendation: "Moved that the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council be given power to act Monday night, June 30, in the case of the application for strike sanction in connection with the Class 'A' hotels"; motion carried; this motion was made because of the fact that the Council will have no meeting on Friday, July 4, and the time element in this instance is quite important. Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting that strike sanction be given their organization against the Hotel Employers' Association of San Francisco and that this matter be taken up at the same time as the executive committee acts upon the application for strike sanction of the Local Joint Board of the Culinary International. Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468, requesting strike sanction against the California Sports Service, Inc. Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against the following: Transfer Grocery, 861 Divisadero street, and New Family Groceteria, 3400 Judah street. Office Employees No. 21320, requesting strike sanction against Shumate's Pharmacy, 1640 Divisadero street. Stove Mounters No. 65, requesting strike sanction against the Wesix Electric Heater Company, 390 First street. Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109, asking strike sanction against a number of firms. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, requesting the approval of the Council on proposed amendments to their present wage scale and agreement. Lodge 1327, International Association of Machinists, asking strike sanction against the following, who are represented by the Northern California Plumbing and Heating Wholesalers' Association: Crane Company, 301 Brannan street; Grinnell Company, Fifth and Brannan streets; California-Walworth Company, 665 Sixth street, and Tay-Holbrook Company, 165 Eighth street.

Referred to the Secretary: From George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of a letter sent to the Leavenworth Central Labor Council for our information, as it applies to state federations of labor and central labor councils alike.

Resolution: From the Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen, No. 109, petitioning the Governor to sign Assembly Bill 1080. Moved that the resolution be adopted; motion carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

Request Complied With: From the California State Federation of Labor, asking that all unions, central labor, and building trades councils support the stand taken by the State Federation of Labor to attack the constitutionality of S. B. 877 through the courts. Competent legal counsel will be retained to institute appropriate legal proceedings immediately. Also, to withhold support to any person or groups which would circulate a petition, which in the end would do nothing more than place organized labor in an embarrassing position; such action is particularly

unwise since we have been advised by competent counsel that the courts would pass on the constitutionality of the Act within 90 days after its effective date. Moved to concur; carried.

From the Apartment and Hotel Employees, No. 14, withdrawing strike sanction against the following apartment house operators: Graeme MacDonald, 1075 California street, and 850 Powell street; L. E. Hanchett, 776 Bush street; J. E. Connell, 1950 Gough street; and thanking the Council for its assistance.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: From the Allied Printing Trades Council, Baltimore, Md., quoting the flagrant attitude of Proctor & Gamble toward housewives of organized labor and asking that we place their products on our "We Don't Patronize" list. International Glove Workers of America, asking that we look for their label when purchasing gloves or mittens. From D. T. Wayne, secretary, California Conference of Machinists, announcing that body on record as bitterly condemning the action of their Brother, M. J. Burns, who voted to override the Governor's veto on S. B. 877. Weekly News Letter of California State Federation of Labor, dated June 24.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, June 23, 1941.) Called to order at 8 o'clock, Vice-President Haggerty presiding. In the matter of Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989 and their proposed wage scale and agreement, Brothers Caras and Bregante represented the union and explained the changes; the agreement calls for an increase of 10 cents per hour and the establishment of a five-day week, to be worked consecutively between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.; your committee recommends indorsement subject to the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor, with the usual admonition. In the matter of Newspaper and Periodical Drivers and Helpers No. 921, requesting strike sanction against the Pasuen News Company, 309 Seventh avenue, San Mateo, Brother Goldberger represented the union; no one appeared for the employer, though notified to be present; the complaint is based on the employment of non-union men and the refusal of the company to sign an agreement with the union; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. At the request of Grocery Clerks No. 648, the matter of the Salad Kitchen Delicatessen, 1728 Fillmore street, will be held in committee pending further notice. Your committee recommends that inasmuch as July 4 falls on a Friday this year, no meeting of the Council be held on that date. Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Boilermakers—Reported that all members at Bethlehem Ship Building Company are working under union-shop conditions; gave a resume of negotiations on shipbuilding agreement; Bethlehem Company signed a union shop agreement. Chauffeurs No. 265—Have purchased \$50,000 worth of Defense Bonds. Warehousemen—Are negotiating a new agreement with employers; are meeting with much progress; will hold a special meeting to consider proposal of employers. Circular Distributors—Are requesting men with machines to contact their office for distribution of telephone books. Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14—Have settled their differences with Huntington Apartments and at 776 Bush street; thanked Teamsters' Union for assistance. Teamsters' Highway Council—Will circulate an initiative petition against S.B. 877. Jewelers and Watchmakers—Request all to have repairs to watches made by union men.

Receipts, \$400; expenses, \$378.64.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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C.I.O. Group Routed in Attempted Invasion of Hotel Workers' Meeting

What was described by some spectators as a small riot developed Tuesday night at Eagles hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue, when men and women connected with an organization which the C.I.O. has been attempting to form among workers in the local hotel industry, attempted to enter a joint meeting of 1000 members of two American Federation of Labor hotel unions.

The C.I.O. group had marched from an earlier meeting of their own at 445 Ellis street to Eagles' hall, one of their leaders declaring that they wanted a voice in the discussion of the new five-year contract recently drawn up between the A.F.L. unions and the San Francisco Hotel Owners' Association.

McClure Is Injured

At Eagles hall members of the A.F.L. unions attempted to resist entrance of the invaders and during the struggle which followed a sergeant-at-arms, Earl McClure, was cut on the knee and later required treatment at the emergency hospital. Police arrived on the scene and succeeded in dispersing the invading group.

Later the A.F.L. meeting was resumed and the membership ratified the new contract, which calls for an A.F.L. union shop in 200 of the city's smaller hotels.

According to terms of the agreement all persons working in the hotels must become members of either Hotel and Apartment Clerks and Office Employees' No. 283, or the Apartment and Hotel Employees' No. 14, both being A.F.L. organizations, within the next two weeks.

"The fighting outside the hall tonight was just an example of what we have been bucking for four years. It marks the end of the C.I.O. in this field," said Russell Dryer, secretary of Local 14 at the end of the meeting.

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

Along with representatives of other crafts involved Brothers John A. St. Peter and Rene Battaglini visited the Huntington Apartments to negotiate an agreement with the management.

Present also were representatives of the newly formed C.I.O. local of hotel workers, who demanded that a secret vote be taken to find out if the workers in the house desired to be represented by our unions or by the C.I.O. However, when this was agreed to, the C.I.O. objected to the culinary workers voting, stating that they did not desire to represent them.

After some haggling over this matter our brothers agreed to exclude the culinary workers and a secret vote of the hotel service workers was taken, the result of which was that 54 workers voted, 46 for Local 283 (A.F.L.) and 8 for the C.I.O.

The management has agreed to sign with our Joint Board a contract calling for a union shop, five-day week, vacations with pay, and to hire only from our union hall. The question of rates of wage is to be arbitrated.

Business Agent Max Meyer reports that the man-

ager of the French Hospital has agreed to give a raise in pay of \$10 per month, to start not later than July 15; also for vacations with pay. Max has also checked all the ten places operating in the Crystal Palace Market. Six are organized by our unions and four are small family-operated places. In regard to the city institutions, the parks concessions, etc., Max got his usual amount of headaches when the budget came up. And you fellows who work for the city can thank Brother Meyer for the work he has accomplished in your behalf during the past couple of months.

All cooks take warning—don't let any one hire you to go to Salt Lake City to work at any of the following places: Newhouse Hotel, Mayflower Cafes, and the Beau Brummell. There is action on these places.

We have pickets on the B & G houses. These places are rather tough to handle; but as soon as we get through with the hotels we will go to work on them in earnest.

Take notice, you members who do not attend meetings: The committee has changed the time when it meets to give exemptions. The days and time are as follows: First Wednesday in every month, 8 p. m. to 9 p. m.; second Wednesday, 11 a. m. to 12 noon (this is for the benefit of those men and women who work between 2 and 12 p. m. on Thursdays); third and fourth Wednesdays, 3 p. m. to 4 p. m. There will be no meeting on any fifth Wednesday.

Remember! Spend your money in a union store where the clerks (male and female) wear a union button. Buy union-made articles that carry a union label. You will then be sure that you get full value for your money and that the workers who produced the goods worked under fair conditions and received a living wage and not a half-starved existence.

QUINN IS VICE-MAYOR

Named this week by the City Council as Vice-Mayor of Oakland was James H. Quinn, president of the Alameda Building Trades Council and editor of the *East Bay Labor Journal*.

If you desire to reform the labor movement—first reform yourself by patronizing firms that display the union label or union shop card.

Cigarettes of "Big 3" Alike, U. S. Charges

The Government has charged in an anti-trust suit against three major tobacco companies that "secret processes and intricate blending systems" used by the firms in making cigarettes were merely "subterfuges," according to a news dispatch from Louisville.

Edward H. Miller, special Assistant U. S. Attorney General, prosecuting the suit against the American, R. J. Reynolds and Liggett & Myers tobacco companies, said it was "impossible to distinguish one brand from another by flavor."

The charge was made after Federal Judge M. Church Ford heard attorneys argue in his chambers for two hours over whether questioning was to be permitted into the companies' "trade secrets."

Ford ruled that no trade secrets were to be divulged on the witness stand but permitted Miller to ask questions regarding the types of flavoring materials used by the companies.

Miller told the court that the "big three" firms used complicated grading systems in purchasing tobacco and claimed they treated the hundreds of grades with "various flavoring materials" in "an apparent effort" to create different types of cigarettes.

Miller charged that "the finished products were indistinguishable, one from the other." "In this way," he said, "the Government charges they avoid competition."

INVENTS NEW LOCOMOTIVE

A Russian engineer, Nicholas Levitch Kobvar, is reported to have been showing at Marseilles, France, a locomotive built along revolutionary lines which he said is capable of a speed of some 218 miles per hour. The engine uses a secret fuel said to comprise mercury, oil and water, the mercury not being lost during operation. Oil consumption was said to be exceedingly low.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co., (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Corncorn Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelly firm (Chicago).

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster Streets and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Woodridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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Resolution

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 1080

The following resolution was presented to the San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting last Friday evening, by Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109, and was adopted by the Council, as noted in its minutes printed in this issue:

Whereas, Assembly Bill No. 1080 has passed both houses of the Legislature and is now awaiting the Governor's signature; and

Whereas, This bill is designed to properly regulate the dealing in certificates evidencing title to distilled spirits prior to bottling or tax payment in such a way that the manufacturer who has established a plant in this State and employs union labor is not put at a disadvantage when competing with manufacturers whose plants are located outside this State; and

Whereas, This bill is further designed to separate the activities of a wholesale liquor dealer and a

retail liquor dealer in such a way as to protect the distilled spirits salesmen and all other employees in their employment; and

Whereas, This bill is further designed to improve the present provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act in relation to the administration thereof; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby petition the Governor to sign Assembly Bill No. 1080 so that the necessary, just and equitable changes in the present Alcoholic Beverage Control Act as contained in this bill may become effective.

Note Lake County Resorts

Musicians' Union No. 6 announces that the following resorts in Lake county are employing union musicians: Hoberg's, Siegler's, and Forest Lake. The following are non-union: Adams Springs, Austin's, and Harbin Springs.

SAN FRANCISCO RAINFALL

The highest seasonal rainfall in San Francisco for 51 years was recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau at the close of the 1940-41 season Monday. Rainfall in the city this season amounted to 35.05 inches, the highest since the season of 1889-90 when 45.85 inches fell. The all-time record is 49.27 inches for 1861-62. The wettest month of last season was January, with 8.24 inches.

Opening competitive events heralding the great rodeo at Salinas July 17-20 will be the outdoor-high-school-girl contest Wednesday, July 16, and that evening "Kiddie Kapers," colorful children's parade.

Phone UNDERhill 4127

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

Corrected to July 1, 1941

American Federation of Government Employees No. 51—James Cullen, Sec., Room 217 Custom House.
American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge No. 634—W. W. Garrett, Treas., 33 Federal Office Bldg., San Francisco.
American Guild of Actors and Variety Artists—111 O'Farrell.
Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 544 Golden Gate Ave.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960—108 Valencia.
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241—108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—1623½ Market, MA. 1918.
Beauticians' Union No. 12—Flood Bldg., EX. 8412.
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—240 Golden Gate Ave. Meets at Redmen's Hall.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Office, 3004 Sixteenth St. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31—125—Room 505, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple. 824 Brussels.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—1130 Treat Ave. Meets 1st Monday.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers No. 227—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491—200 Guerrero.
Building Service Employees No. 87—Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meets at 3012 Sixteenth St.
Butchers No. 508—4442 Third. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
California State Utility Laborers No. 1226.
Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Cannery Workers No. 21106—Mr. Cortesi, Bus. Agent, Room 310, Labor Temple, HE. 2926. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Capmakers No. 9—46 Kearny.
Carpenters No. 183—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Workers No. 94—1284 Second Ave. Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees No. 10634—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2929 Sixteenth St.
Chauffeurs No. 265—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 106 Valencia.
Cigar makers No. 228—542 Valencia.
Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—1182 Market.
Circular Distributors No. B B 11—49 Dufoce. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.) Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Civil Service Building and Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Labor Temple, Room 1. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Cleaners and Dyers No. 93—F. B. Nicholas, Sec., 4057 Twenty-fourth St.
Cloakmakers No. 8—345 Mason.
Commission Market Drivers and Helpers No. 280—310 Clay.
Construction and Common Laborers No. 261—200 Guerrero.
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 20 Jones.
Coppers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Labor Temple. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers No. 125—Labor Temple.
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.
Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99—Meets 1st Wednesday, 228 McAllister St.
Dressmakers No. 101—345 Mason.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical and Radio Workers B-202—229 Valencia.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Mrs. Grace Young, Sec., 22 Gough.
Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—230 Jones.
Firemen and Oilers No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365—Agnes Tuoto, Sec., 534 Jerrold Ave.
Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017—1182 Market. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Furniture and Appliance Men No. 1285—Room 416, 1095 Market.
Furniture Workers No. 1541—200 Guerrero.
Garage Employees No. 665—Meets 4th Monday, 106 Valencia.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
General Garment Workers No. 352—939 Stockton, YU. 0974.
Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 507, 1095 Market.
Hatters No. 31—46 Kearny.
Horticulturists and Floriculturists No. 21245—2915 Sixteenth St.
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, HE. 8966.
Hotel and Apartment House Clerks No. 283—61 Eddy.
Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 519—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Louis Brunner, Sec., 905 Vermont.
Janitors No. 9—Meets 3rd Tuesday, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—942 Market, Room 709.
Knitgoods Workers No. 191—345 Mason.
Ladies' Handbag and Novelty Workers, Local 31—Labor Temple, Room 311.
Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 213—345 Mason.
Laundry Drivers No. 256—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Office, 3004 Sixteenth St., Room 313.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, La' or Temple.
Letter Carriers No. 214—Meets 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.
Locksmiths No. 1331—A. D. Lyon, Sec., 1071-A Market St.
Lumber Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 2559—2574 Third.
Macaroni Workers No. 493—Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Managers and Superintendents No. 93—109 Golden Gate Ave.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—9 Main St.
Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Millinery Workers No. 40—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 46 Kearny.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—83 Sixth St., cor. Jessie. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 3 p. m., and 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
Municipal Park Employees No. 311—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple, P. A. Conroy, Cor. Sec., 240 Gates St., MI. 3675.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday: Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921—109 Golden Gate Ave., UN. 3361.
Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468—172 Golden Gate Ave., OR. 4171.
Office Employees No. 13188—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Office Employees No. 21320—Room 325, 1182 Market.
Operating Engineers (Hoisting and Portable), No. 3—1095 Market, HE. 1508.
Operating Engineers (Stationary) No. 64—Anglo Bank Bldg., 134th and Mission Sts.
Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791—228 McAllister, Room 211.
Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472—200 Guerrero.
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989—1182 Market, Room 206. Meets last Friday, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071—Russell Johnson, 1301 York.
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Pharmacists No. 838—Room 407, 1095 Market, HE. 1450.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meets 1st Friday, Office 320 Market.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks No. 2—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers, Branch 12—Grant C. Bell, Sec., 835 Turk.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362—693 Mission.
Production Machine and Miscellaneous Metal Operators No. 1327—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers No. 9049—William J. Williams, Sec., 2445 Vicente. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Public Works Laborers No. 978—200 Guerrero.
Real Estate Salesmen No. 22250—Herbert Eling, acting secretary, c/o Chester R. MacPhee Co., 1048 Valencia St., MI. 3141.
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—Morse Hall, 1621 Market, UN. 7424.
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Room 414, 870 Market, Flood Bldg. Meets Tuesdays at Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.
Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350—Room 2, Labor Temple. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
S. F. and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers No. 5—Robert R. Struben, 1136 Marin Ave., Albany, Calif.
S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424—Herbert J. Salvatore, Sec., 656 Miller Ave., South San Francisco, Calif.
S. F. Fire Salvage Corps No. 541—2940 Sixteenth St.
S. F. Welders' Lodge No. 1330—1179 Market.
Sausagemakers No. 203—Meets at 3053 Sixteenth St., Thursdays.
Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Fitters No. 9—3052 Sixteenth St. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—200 Guerrero.
Special Delivery Messengers No. 23—Ferry Annex.
Steam Fitters No. 509—200 Guerrero. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Room 316, Labor Temple, HE. 8707. Meets Labor Temple, 1st and 3rd Fridays.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Walter Lobato, P. O. Box 170, Centerville, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 65—J. D. Roberts, Sec., 38 Athens.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Street Carmen, Division 1001—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 1182 Market.
Street Carmen, Division 192—Labor Temple, Oakland, Twenty-first and Webster.
Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Division 1225—M. F. Williams, Fin. Sec., 550 Fourteenth St.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 89—L. S. Armstrong, Sec., 200 Guerrero.
Theatrical Employees No. B-18—230 Jones.
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Tobacco Workers No. 210—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Tool and Die Makers' Lodge No. 1176—Jack Cole, Rec. Sec., 5539 E. Seventeenth St., Oakland.
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, MA. 0610.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—1040 Geary St. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—Office, 414 Mason, EX. 0963. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
Warehousemen No. 860—400 Brannan, GA. 1074.
Watchmakers No. 101—942 Market, Room 709.
Watchmakers No. 102—942 Market, Room 709.
Water Workers No. 401—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen No. 4—Meets 4th Sunday, La' or Temple.
Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109—W. S. Ainsworth, Sec., 691 Rockdale Drive.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1119 Mission.

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